



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

DRAFT CONTINUES

Military conscription has been part of our life since 1940, when Congress enacted the nation's first Selective Service Act in peacetime. This act, with certain changes, has been renewed on several occasions since 1940. Recently, Congress extended the draft law again—this time until 1963.

AUSTRIA THANKS US

Austria is sending thanks to America's "man in the street" for helping the little European land get on her feet following World War II. To show her appreciation for our help, Austria has prepared a special book called "Ten Years of European Recovery Program in Austria, 1948-1958." The book tells the dramatic story of how American assistance helped rebuild war-impooverished Austria over the past decade. The volume also carries this message:

"Dedicated to the unknown American taxpayers to whose tax contributions the Austrian economy owes the millions contributed in goodwill toward its reconstruction."

FAVORITE SPORTS

Swimming and fishing are America's favorite outdoor sports, according to a recent survey made by Dr. George Gallup. Some 33,000,000 persons swim, and 32,000,000 Americans take rod and reel in hand at least once a year to go fishing.

Other favorite outdoor sports include baseball or softball, golf, badminton, and ice skating.

MRS. LUCE GOES TO RIO

Brazilians are pleased with their new ambassador from the United States—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce. A newspaper there calls her appointment "A new indication of the growing importance of Brazil to the United States."

Mrs. Luce, 55, is a writer and former member of Congress from Connecticut. She served as ambassador to Italy from 1953 to 1957. The feminine leader has recently recovered from an illness that caused her to retire temporarily from public life after leaving her post in Rome.

VENEZUELANA TO READ

Venezuela hopes that all school-age children and adults in the country will be able to read and write within the next 5 years. The Latin American country is launching a big drive to stamp out illiteracy during that time. At present, a third or more of the country's people are unable to read or write.



ARIZONA INDIAN and her papoose gaily decked out in Apache tribal costume

The Earliest Americans

Navajo and Other Tribes Have Made Considerable Progress In Recent Years, but Serious Problems Remain

APPROXIMATELY 100 American Indians, from 6 tribes that make up the Iroquois Confederacy, recently "invaded" Washington, D. C., and sought a conference with President Eisenhower. They claimed numerous grievances against the government of their home state, New York, and wanted to discuss these.

Iroquois leaders argued that a 1794 treaty, signed by George Washington, gave them a right to bring their troubles to the President at any time for "as long as the grass grows green, rivers run free, and the sun sets in the west."

Mr. Eisenhower did not confer directly with the Indians, though he offered to receive any written statements or petitions they wanted to present. Meanwhile Glenn Emmons, the U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, told reporters that our national government's responsibilities concerning Iroquois tribal matters had been turned over to the state of New York more than 100 years ago.

Episodes of this type raise numerous questions. The AMERICAN OBSERVER receives many inquiries from its readers about the Indians and the seriousness of their problems.

It isn't possible, though, to make a simple statement on how well—or how poorly—these "original Americans" are getting along. We have many different groups of Indians in the United States, and they live under all kinds of conditions. On certain reservations, there are Indians whose ways of life are still primitive. In various other places, one can find Indian doctors, lawyers, machinists, teachers, businessmen, or politicians.

About how many Indians are there in the United States today, and where are they located?

Americans who are of Indian descent—partially at least—total an estimated 500,000 or about twice as many as in 1900. Approximately 350,000 live on or near U. S. reservations, under varying degrees of federal protection and control.

Although there are Indians in all parts of the country, the largest numbers live in the Southwest. When the 1950 census was taken, Arizona had more than did any other state, with a total of about 66,000. Next were Oklahoma with nearly 54,000, and New Mexico with approximately 42,000.

(Continued on page 2)

Indonesia Moves Toward Stability

U. S. Officials Feel That Far Eastern Nation Is Now Making Progress

U. S. arms and military vehicles worth about \$10,000,000 are now flowing to Indonesia. We are also lending this Asian nation about \$70,000,000 for economic development. Actually Indonesia paid us this sum for surplus food which we sold her. Now we are loaning the money back to her.

These steps indicate that we are entering into a period of friendlier relations with the Far Eastern land. A year ago, there was widespread feeling among U. S. officials that Indonesia was so bogged down in its troubles that any assistance would be useless. Our relations became rather cool.

Today, the climate is different. Certain encouraging developments have taken place to make our leaders feel that it is now in our best interests to help this young Asian Nation.

Island country. Indonesia consists of a chain of mountainous, tropical islands, stretching for 3,000 miles off the coast of southeastern Asia. The islands, several thousand in number, extend from a point near Malaya almost to the northern tip of Australia. Their land area of 580,000 square miles makes them about the size of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

About 83,000,000 people live on these lush, sunny islands. In population, Indonesia is the 7th largest nation in the world (after Red China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, and Pakistan). More than 50,000,000 live on the island of Java, one of the world's most thickly populated areas. The capital city of Jakarta is located in western Java.

Other major islands include Sumatra, Borneo (partly under British control), Celebes, and Moluccas. The latter are the famous "spice islands" which Columbus was seeking when he

(Continued on page 6)



PRESIDENT SUKARNO of Indonesia

The Earliest Americans

(Continued from page 1)

Navajos—about 75,000 of them—make up the biggest tribe. Their home territory is a reservation that covers parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Other large groups include Sioux and Chippewas, who live in the North Central States and the northern Rockies; and Cherokees, mainly in Oklahoma and the southern Appalachians.

In general, Indians are not nearly so well off as other Americans. For instance, their average life span is only 36 years—compared to about 70 for the nation as a whole. Their death rates from tuberculosis and from infant diseases are extremely high.

Indian education has been seriously neglected in the past, but improvements are under way. About 130,000 young people from the various tribes are now in school. Most of these go to regular local public schools, though some attend special Indian institutions run by the federal government.

The Navajos. Much can be learned about the Indians' hardships—and their progress—from a study of the nation's largest tribe. As has been noted, there are about 75,000 Navajos—who refer to themselves as "The People." Their lands, in the great Southwest, cover an area about as large as West Virginia.

For many years, most of the Navajos have made their living by raising sheep and other livestock. But since "Navajoland" is extremely dry—actually desert in some areas—it provides grazing for comparatively few animals. Result: poverty among the Indians.

Until recently, though, very few Navajos would move away to seek their livelihood elsewhere. The great majority were not well prepared to handle jobs in the "outside world." Many could speak no English. According to a government report issued in 1948, more than two-thirds of the Navajos living at that time had never been to school.

There were 2 reasons for this situation: (1) Our government was slow in providing schools which the Indians had long ago been promised. (2) Many Navajos were unwilling to have their children "learn white men's ways."

World War II brought important changes. About 3,600 Navajo youths served in the armed forces, and a great many tribesmen obtained civilian war jobs despite their meager education. After these Navajos returned home, and told stories of the outside world, tribal leaders began taking a real interest in modern schooling. They insisted that Uncle Sam provide additional schools for Navajo children.

A new effort along this line began in 1950, when Congress adopted the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act. A survey in that year showed 11,000 Navajo children in classrooms, while 13,000 were receiving no formal instruction. By 1957 there were 27,000 in school, as against 3,000 still not attending.

Meanwhile, geologists have discovered underground riches in the arid land of the Navajos. Oil, natural gas, uranium, and other minerals have brought millions of dollars into the tribal treasury. Part of this money has been invested to draw interest for a scholarship fund, and is now helping more than 270 young Navajos to attend colleges in various parts of the nation.

The Navajos, as a tribe, have also invested money in a big irrigation project and in various industrial enterprises to help provide jobs. But despite progress that has been made, much remains to be accomplished. Even today, many Navajo families must live on incomes of about \$17 a week or less.

The federal government is doing a great deal to improve Navajo health, and the Indians are learning to seek modern medical treatment for tuberculosis and other illnesses. But occasionally the hospitals in Navajoland



GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE. Wallace "Mad Bear" Anderson acts as spokesman for Iroquois Indians at Department of Interior in nation's capital. Group wanted to "arrest" Indian Affairs Commissioner Glenn Emmons to gain publicity for their complaints, but were kept from his office by secretary and guards.

represent a strange blending of old and new.

Some time ago, a tall tree on a hospital lawn was struck twice by lightning. Indian patients—convinced that an evil spell had been placed on the institution—became terrified. So a tribal medicine man was brought in by airplane. Amid instruments of modern medical science, he chanted the ancient rituals of the Navajos. Thus, the patients believed, evil influences were removed.

Other tribes, though not so large as the Navajo, have interesting stories that could be told if space permitted.

In Oklahoma, where large numbers of Indians—Osage, Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, etc.—reside, most Indians have taken up the same occupations and customs that are followed by other people of the state. There are, on the other hand, certain Indian communities that keep largely to themselves and live according to old tribal ways.

Many Seminoles in the swamplands of the Florida Everglades still follow ancient customs, though modern household utensils are often to be seen in their homes.

The new state of Alaska has about 35,000 Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. Some of these have adopted modern ways, while others have not.

The Menominees of Wisconsin and the Klamaths of Oregon have prospered through the sale of lumber from their tribal lands.

Large numbers of Mohawks live in New York City. As construction workers, they have helped to build some of New York's tallest skyscrapers.

The U. S. government, acting through its Department of the Interior, seeks to look after the interests and welfare of our Indian population. This is a difficult job. In the words of an Interior Department report, it involves an "unusually complex set of relationships between the federal government and more than 200 Indian tribes or tribal groups." It involves "thousands of laws and hundreds of treaties." Several current U. S. programs related to the Indians have stirred up much controversy.

Relocation is one of these. It is a project under which numerous Indians are encouraged to leave their reservations or tribal lands and seek jobs in new localities.

As a result of this program during the last 6 years, about 27,000 people have moved. Government officials estimate that a third of these have eventually become discouraged and returned to their old communities, while the other two-thirds have stayed with their new jobs.

Uncle Sam pays most of the moving expenses for Indians who decide to relocate. Families who want to move can receive advice from government agents on their reservations, and also in the cities to which they transfer. These agents try to help the Indians become well adjusted to their new surroundings.

Is the relocation program beneficial? On this question, Indians disagree among themselves, and so do other Americans.

Supporters argue as follows: "Most reservations aren't big enough to provide adequate support for all the Indians who now live there. The logical remedy is to find families who want to strike out 'on their own,' and then help them do so."

"The relocation program is entirely voluntary. Advisers on the reservations take pains to outline the advantages and disadvantages of moving to distant cities. Government authorities aren't 'forcing the tribes to break up,' as is sometimes charged."

Opponents reply: "Despite official claims, government agents have often used 'high-pressure salesmanship' in persuading Indians to move. Many Indian families have had almost no idea as to the problems they would face in their new communities. Results have sometimes been disastrous."

"It would be far wiser to help the Indians set up new industries at home, and help improve their farming methods. If this were done, they could raise their living standards and yet remain in familiar surroundings."

Tribal lands are at the center of another big dispute. The federal government holds reservations and simi-



NAVAJOS in Southwest. Many, such as these, have a hard time getting along. However, improvements in living standards have been made in recent years.

lar lands in trust for many groups of Indians. The Indians cannot sell this property without special permission—from Congress in some circumstances and from Interior Department officials in others.

Steps are under way to end—or “terminate”—federal control over certain tribes and their property. In some instances, tribes for whom this is done may stick together and handle the property on a cooperative basis. The Menominees of Wisconsin, for example, plan to form a private corporation that will manage their lumber business. But, in many cases, individual members of a tribe may receive land to keep or sell as they see fit.

It is generally agreed that various groups of Indians are well prepared to handle their own affairs, while others are not. Critics of the present “termination” policy believe Uncle Sam is ending his protection over some of the tribes who still need it. They fear that a great deal of tribal land will be sold unwisely after governmental restrictions are removed. Also, it is pointed out, many Indians will lose special privileges—in connection with taxes and so on—which they now receive.

Defenders of the program argue that it will cover only such groups as can take care of their property in a responsible manner. They contend that federal supervision is often a great hindrance, and should be eliminated wherever possible.

Arguments on each side become extremely complicated, because the land program will almost certainly have far different effects on one tribe than on another.

How much money is the U. S. government spending on programs related to the Indians? Federal treasury outlays for such purposes, in the year ending next June, total slightly more than \$162,700,000.

According to many Indians and other Americans, this amount is pitifully small—especially when compared to the billions spent on such items as foreign aid.

“Over a long period of years,” it is argued, “Indians have been forced to give up vast stretches of land; their tribal organizations have been disrupted; and they have been mistreated in countless ways. The nation owes them far more than they are now receiving. There are many projects that could be carried out, to improve conditions among the tribes, if more money were available.”

Critics of this viewpoint reply: “It is true that many additional things could be done for the Indians if more money were granted. The same argument could be used with respect to countless other worthwhile endeavors. But there have to be limits on the amounts we spend.

“Outlays for Indian benefits are often contrasted with the huge U. S. expenditure on foreign aid. It should be remembered, however, that Indians are citizens; they are part of the United States. To the extent that overseas aid or any other program is necessary for the nation as a whole, then it is partly an outlay on the Indians’ behalf.”

These are among the arguments raised concerning our country’s first inhabitants, and their relationship with Uncle Sam. Problems facing the various tribes, or “nations,” require careful study by all Americans—Indians and non-Indians alike.

—By TOM MYER



IN EARLIER TIMES—artist’s idea of Indian fishermen with canoe and net

Tribes’ Ancient Customs

It is generally agreed that the American Indians came to this hemisphere from the Old World. Many anthropologists believe they crossed a strip of land where the Bering Strait now cuts through between Siberia and Alaska.

In any case, Indians eventually spread throughout the North and South American continents. In some sections—the area that is now Mexico, for instance—they built highly organized civilizations.

Mesa Verde National Park, in southwestern Colorado, tells much about the way certain prehistoric Indians lived. For protection against marauders, homes of stone and adobe were built on high ledges, along walls of cliffs. One prehistoric “apartment house” that stands well-preserved is known as “Cliff Palace.” It has more than 200 living rooms on 8 floor levels. From examination of the tiny rooms, however, we can see that life in this dwelling must have been far from pleasant or comfortable.

Severe Drought

Indians of the Mesa Verde region were farmers and hunters. They left the area about 1300 A.D., probably because of a great drought. These people undoubtedly were ancestors of certain groups now found in other parts of the Southwest.

At the time of Columbus, an estimated 800,000 Indians lived in the territory that was to become the United States.

There was some trade among the early tribes; but, for most of their needs, Indians depended on the materials available nearby. So, naturally, their ways of life differed from region to region.

For example, homes in the arid Southwest were often of stone and adobe, while those in the eastern woodlands were more likely to be of poles and bark. In the Pacific Northwest, Indians built large houses of the planks which they cut—with stone tools—from huge evergreen trunks.

Sources of food and types of clothing differed in the same way.

Indians have long enjoyed any form of amusement which allows them to show strength and bravery. Early tribesmen were fond of foot-racing, and of numerous games played with balls, sticks, rackets, and so on. Incidentally, in one southwestern tribe, an

item similar to the “hula hoop” has been popular since ancient times.

Early English colonists, when they first came to America, generally found the Indians helpful and friendly. But, as these colonists spread over more and more land which the Indians naturally considered their own, trouble developed.

“Trail of Tears”

Various tribes fought for Britain in the Revolutionary War, and also the War of 1812. It was during the latter conflict that Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks in what is now Alabama. Later, during the 1830’s, large numbers of Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles were uprooted from their homes in the Southeast and driven to what is now Oklahoma. Indians still refer to this move as the “Trail of Tears,” because of its hardships.

Warfare between white people and Indians continued during most of the 1800’s. One of the last war chiefs was Geronimo, fierce Apache leader in the Southwest, who did not surrender until 1886.

The Battle of Wounded Knee, which the Indians regarded as a massacre of Sioux people, marked the end of fighting between Indians and U. S. troops. It occurred in 1890 in South Dakota, which had entered the Union as a state during the previous year.

—By TOM MYER

Readers Say—

I cannot understand why the present Administration is being criticized for the Soviet Union’s superiority in the missile field. Our government should have followed the Russian example of organizing a satisfactory rocket program some years before Mr. Eisenhower became President. We should let this be a warning to us concerning other projects which the Russians are working on now.

HARRY HAUPT,
Spencer, Iowa

[Editor’s note: The writer of this letter is a 15-year-old amateur expert in rocketry. A one-stage solid fuel rocket which he built soared to a height of 20,500 feet.]

I think when something as important as our national defense is involved, no price is too high. The United States should take quick steps to overcome Russia’s missile lead.

JOHNNY POOLE,
Raleigh, North Carolina

I agree that it is better to be prepared for war than not to have any kind of defense, but I don’t think we should try to get ahead of Russia. How can peace come about between 2 nations if they are continually racing to make more and more destructive weapons of war?

MARJORIE THUMMEL,
Concordia, Kansas

So long as we maintain sufficient strength to discourage Soviet attack, we should not spend excessively on defense. Instead, we should use this money on such projects as aid to underdeveloped nations. This provides another type of defense—friends and allies abroad.

ISABELLA CROOTE,
Waterloo, New York

It is generally accepted that America’s greatest enemy is communism. Yet, if each student and adult in America were examined about his knowledge of this ideology, most of them would be found ignorant of what communism really is. We should teach about communism in our schools, so that future citizens will be able to see clearly the evils of that system.

ROBERT ALAN BENSON,
Kansas City, Missouri

I am an Oglala Sioux Indian, and a junior at the Oglala Community High School. Interest in Indian education has increased in the past few years, and standards have been raised. However, Indians are not given equal employment opportunities in many places, and should be better informed about job possibilities. In our newspapers, the fact that a person is of the Indian race should be mentioned only in cases of good publicity.

MYRNA WOMAN DRESS,
Pine Ridge, South Dakota

I think the Atomic Energy Commission should put out a single pamphlet on the atomic fall-out situation, instead of giving separate answers to the questions sent in from all over the United States.

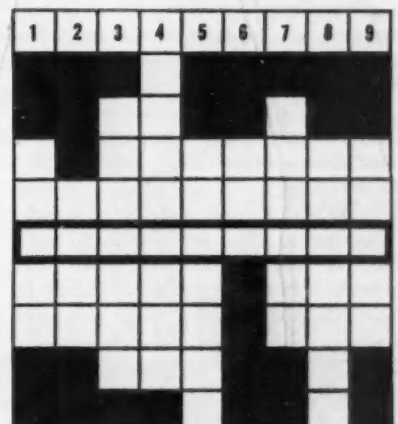
ELIZABETH MCNIFF,
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the last name of spiritual and political leader of a nation in the news.

1. Tibet is squeezed in between 2 large nations of Red China and _____.
2. Most heavily populated island of Indonesia.
3. Most Indonesians are _____ in their religious beliefs.
4. Capital of Indonesia.
5. State which has largest number of American Indians, according to 1950 census.
6. Indonesia has biggest _____ reserves in Far East.
7. Name of Indian tribe whose reservation covers parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.
8. Important island in Indonesia.

9. Capital of Tibet.



The Story of the Week

"Green Mansions" and Musical TV Show

Camera crewmen went on a 25,000-mile trek through the jungles of Venezuela, Colombia, and British Guiana to photograph the exotic scenery and unusual creatures seen in "Green Mansions." In addition to capturing the breath-taking beauty, the unusual sounds, and the perils of the South American jungle, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer movie tells an interesting story.

In the film, Anthony Perkins plays the part of a young Venezuelan in search of gold in the jungles. He finds a girl (Audrey Hepburn) who has made the forest her home and its animals her friends. The cast also includes Lee J. Cobb, Sessue Hayakawa, and Henry Silva.

On TV, fans who like music and



SONGSTRESS GISELE MACKENZIE will be one of stars of music and dance on Bell Telephone Hour show over NBC-TV Thursday evening, April 9

dancing have a special treat in store for them on April 9 at 8 p.m., EST, on NBC. It is the Bell Telephone Hour starring popular songstress Rosemary Clooney and actor José Ferrer. Other stars appearing on the hour-long color show include Pianist José Iturbi, Singer Gisele MacKenzie, and Ballet Dancer Maria Tallchief.

Will It Be Washington D. C.'s Turn Next?

Now that Alaska has joined the Union and Hawaii is on the road to statehood, many Americans are asking: What about Washington, D. C.? Will the nation's capital be next to gain self-governing rights?

At present, Washingtonians have no vote—either local or national. Congress decides how the city's government is to be run. Commissioners, appointed by the President, carry out congressional decisions. There are no senators or representatives from the District of Columbia to speak or vote for it in Congress.

Citizens of the nation's capital have long sought the right to vote in local and national elections, but in vain. Now, Congress is once again studying a measure to grant self-rule rights to Washington. The proposed bill would give residents some power over local affairs, but would not allow voting in national contests. (Similar measures

have been brought before Congress in past years without success.)

The bill now up for study on Capitol Hill was suggested by President Eisenhower, and has already won the support of a sizable number of lawmakers. Will it win congressional approval this time? And will it someday be possible for D. C. residents to vote in national elections?

Poll on Berlin Shows Surprising Results

Americans overwhelmingly support President Eisenhower's "firm" stand on Berlin in the face of Soviet threats to that free city. That is what a team of *New York Times* interviewers found when making a sample survey in cities scattered over the nation.

The *Times* researchers also came up with the surprising finding that very few Americans know much about Berlin and why it is a trouble spot today. Nearly 4 out of every 10 persons questioned didn't know that Berlin is located deep inside communist-dominated territory. Even fewer citizens knew much about the background of the Berlin problem as it exists today.

Incidentally, the questioners found that young adults and teen-agers are generally better informed on the Berlin problem than are their elders.

More Steps Toward A Summit Conference

There are still some roadblocks to be eliminated, but the outlook seems to be favorable for a western-Soviet summit meeting this summer. General plans for such a parley were agreed upon by President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan during the latter's visit here late last month. Moscow also favors a top-level conference between the 2 sides.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan, supported by French President Charles de Gaulle, have proposed a meeting of western and Soviet foreign affairs chiefs May 11. If Russia agrees to such a parley, and if talks between the 2 sides indicate there is a possibility that the Berlin issue and other



Twining



White



Lemnitzer



Burke

differences can be ironed out, the western nations would agree to a Big 4 summit conference.

The suggested top-level parley in the summer may be followed by others from time to time. It is reported that Mr. Macmillan has persuaded President Eisenhower that it would be better to have a number of summit meetings to discuss long-standing western-Soviet quarrels than to try to settle these differences at one conference.

Joint Chiefs Help Shape Our Military Policies

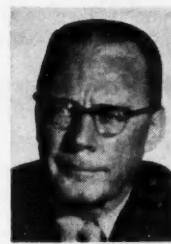
Lights frequently burn late these days in the sprawling Pentagon, across the Potomac River from Washington, D. C. There, America's top military officers debate such questions as: Are we turning out enough missiles to meet the threat of Soviet gains in such weapons? Do we have enough standing forces to cope with trouble in Berlin or elsewhere on the globe if it should break out?

Of course, the President makes the final decision on many of these major military issues. Nevertheless, he relies heavily on his top military commanders, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), for advice on defense matters.

JCS chairman is 61-year-old General Nathan Twining of the Air Force. He was named to that post in 1957, and chosen for a second 2-year term a short time ago.

In addition to the chairman, the country's highest military planning group is made up of the Army, Navy, and Air Force chiefs of staff. When matters concerning the U. S. Marines are under discussion, the commander of that fighting branch—61-year-old General Randolph Pate—sits in on JCS meetings.

Joint Chiefs of Staff are the nation's top military officers. They work together with civilian leaders in the Defense Department.



Pate

General Lyman Lemnitzer, 59, is slated to become Army Chief of Staff on July 1, and he will be the top spokesman for that branch of the service at JCS parleys. He will replace General Maxwell Taylor whose term expires at that time.

Admiral Arleigh Burke, 57, represents the Navy at JCS meetings. He has been asked to serve another 2 years as Chief of Naval Operations—his third term of office in that capacity.

General Thomas White, 57, is in line for another 2-year term as Air Force Chief of Staff and leading spokesman for our air arm at the Pentagon meetings.

News Capsules from Around the Globe

Lebanon, according to reports from the Middle East, may soon join forces with the United Arab Republic as a partner. Unlike Syria, which became a province when she joined Egypt to form the UAR, Lebanon would continue to have a separate government. However, the new partner, like Yemen which also became associated with the UAR last year, would give up control over defense matters and foreign affairs.

Lebanon is said to be thinking about joining the UAR to help strengthen the Arab lands against the threat of communism in the Middle East. Lebanon is particularly concerned over the growth of Red power in nearby Iraq.

Iraq, meanwhile, has formally pulled out of the Baghdad Pact. This move had long been expected, for Iraq stopped working with other members of this anti-communist defense system when Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem seized power last summer. Present members of the pact are Britain, Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan. Headquarters are now in Ankara, Turkey.

Haiti is suffering from one of the worst droughts in her history. Little or no rain has fallen on much of the tiny island republic for more than a year now. Despite help from the United States, the drought in Haiti has caused widespread famine among the island's people.

The Russians say they have man's



STARS Audrey Hepburn and Anthony Perkins in new movie *Green Mansions*

first real proof that Antarctica is a continent. While many scientists have long felt that the South Polar region is a land continent, others believed it was a collection of ice-covered islands. Extensive tests by Soviet scientists over large areas of the frozen continent support the view that Antarctica is a giant land mass.

Washington Holds Springtime Festival

Thousands of Americans, including many high school students, are in Washington, D. C., for the annual Cherry Blossom Festival. During this festival, which runs from April 7 through 12 this year, the nation's capital will be host to an estimated 500,000 or more visitors.

The chief attraction of the show, provided nature cooperates with the planners of the annual springtime festival, will be the beautiful pink and white blooms on the hundreds of Japanese cherry trees. The trees, a gift from Japan some 50 years ago, are located near the Jefferson Memorial and other areas close to the Potomac River.

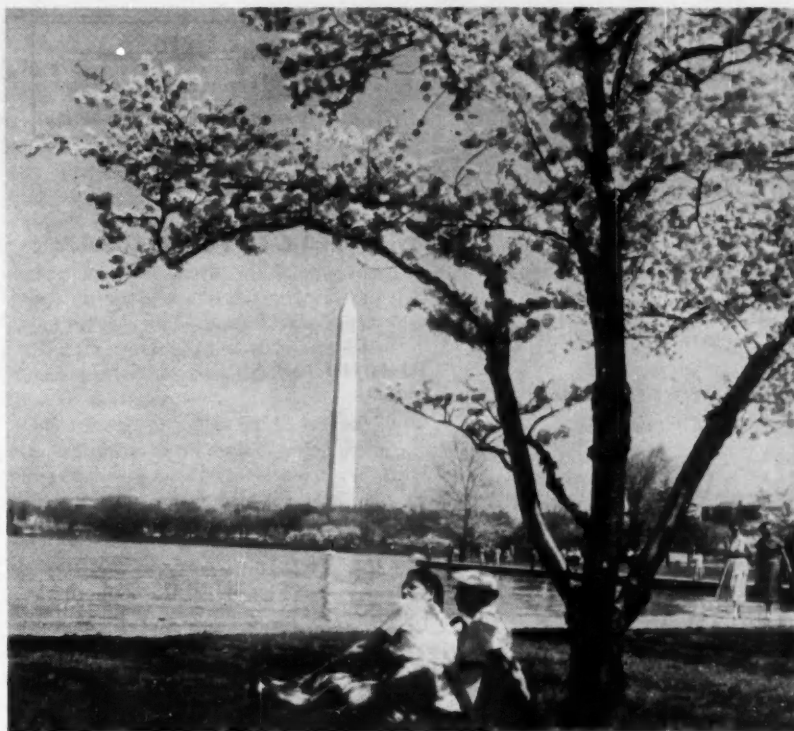
Whether or not the blooms are at their height of beauty at the time of the festival, there will be many special events for visitors. Among the highlights are an evening parade, a water pageant, and a ball. A Cherry Blossom queen will be chosen to reign over the festivities.

A Change in List Of NATO Leaders

Mr. Sidney Smith, listed as Canadian Foreign Minister in our issue dated March 23, died very shortly after the paper went to press. Defense Minister George Pearkes was then assigned to head Canada's delegation at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting, held in Washington to observe NATO's 10th anniversary.

The Atom Makes News on Many Fronts

In Geneva, Switzerland, the long deadlocked western-Soviet talks on a global ban of nuclear tests are scheduled to resume within a week. While little progress has been made up to now, there is some hope for an eventual



IN NATION'S CAPITAL, the famous cherry trees—a gift made long ago by Japan—will be blooming soon, attracting thousands of admiring visitors. Scene here shows the stately George Washington Monument in background.

agreement between the 2 sides as long as Moscow is willing to continue the Geneva discussions.

"Project Argus," and what it means for science and defense, is still being widely discussed by scientists. This project was an experiment conducted by Uncle Sam last fall, and recently made public, in which 3 small atomic bombs were exploded some 300 or more miles up in space.

Among other things, "Project Argus" provided scientists with new information concerning the effect of the earth's magnetic field on radioactive particles in space. From a military standpoint, the experiment showed that nuclear explosions in space can be used to interfere with radar detection devices on earth, and possibly to explode in-coming missiles before they reach their target.

Uncle Sam will help Britain develop its first atomic submarine. An American firm will provide the nuclear reactor for the ship, to be named H.M.S. *Dreadnought*.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has launched new experiments to

study the effects of nuclear fall-out on living creatures. Meanwhile, the AEC admits that more radioactive dust is present over the United States than anywhere else in the world. The atomic agency also points out that the poisonous particles are falling from the atmosphere at a faster rate than had been earlier anticipated.

The First 3 Months On Capitol Hill

Tomorrow, April 7, the nation's lawmakers will resume their work on Capitol Hill after an 11-day Easter recess during which many of them returned home for a brief stay. The recess gave the legislators an opportunity to find out how the voters back home feel about proposals before Congress calling for:

(1) Some 3.9 billion dollars for foreign aid; (2) stronger civil rights laws; (3) federal aid to schools; (4) new laws governing labor-management affairs; (5) reductions in federal aid to farmers for their surplus crops; and (6) over 40 billion dollars in defense spending.

Thus far, the 86th Congress has:

1. Admitted Hawaii as our 50th state.
 2. Extended the draft law until 1963.
 3. Authorized Uncle Sam to provide up to \$297,000,000 for airport construction projects.
 4. Extended for 3 months a program under which the federal government helps states continue payments for jobless workers when existing benefits expire.
 5. Set aside well over a billion dollars to be placed in the International Monetary Fund for overseas loans.
- In addition, the Senate passed a housing bill to help build dwellings for low-income families, and a measure to grant \$389,500,000 to communities hard hit by unemployment.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) U. S. farm problems, and (2) our relations with Latin America.

SPORTS

TED WILLIAMS, veteran outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, possesses the highest lifetime batting average (.349) and draws the biggest salary (\$125,000) of any active big leaguer. After passing his 40th birthday last season, he won the batting championship of the American League for the 6th time. A native of California, Ted joined the Red Sox in 1939. With a batting mark of .406 in 1941, he was the last player to top .400 for a year's play. He spent most of 5 seasons as a Marine flyer during World War II and the Korean conflict. Though he has slowed down in the field, he can still hit with the best of them.



STAN MUSIAL of the St. Louis Cardinals has made more hits than any other active player—3,116. Since he joined the Redbirds late in 1941, he has won his league's batting crown 7 times. He has slammed 1,210 long hits (doubles, triples, and homers)—more than any other National Leaguer of all time. A native of Donora, Pennsylvania, Stan started out as a pitcher, and shifted to the outfield after hurting his arm. On occasions, he plays first base for the Cards. He is now co-owner of a restaurant in St. Louis. His baseball salary is probably about \$100,000, tops for the National League.



MICKEY MANTLE is the leading slugger of the world-champion New York Yankees. Only 27 years old, he already has 8 big-league seasons behind him. Three times he has led the American League in home runs, and, with a .353 average, was the batting champion in 1956. Noted for his long home runs (hit from either side of the plate), he can also outrun infield rollers with his tremendous speed. Since he joined the Yankees, he has played on 7 pennant-winning teams. A native of Oklahoma, he draws about \$80,000 a season. During the past winter, he became head of a bowling alley in Texas.



WILLIE MAYS of the San Francisco Giants is equally good in all 3 departments: batting, baserunning, and fielding. A poll of sportswriters last year named the Giant center fielder "the most exciting player in the major leagues." Mays came to the Giants in 1951, but spent most of the next 2 years in military service. When he got back in uniform in 1954, he hit .345 to lead the league and to help his team win the world championship. Last season he stole 31 bases in 37 attempts. The diamond skills of this 27-year-old Alabama native bring him some \$80,000 a year.



WARREN SPAHN, left-handed pitcher of the Milwaukee Braves, has won more games (246) than any other National Leaguer now active. Among his victories have been 43 shutouts. In 9 different seasons, the wiry southpaw has won 20 games or more. Spahn, who will be 38 later this month, spent his first full year in the majors in 1946 with the Boston Braves. He has twice helped the Milwaukee nine win the pennant. A good batter, he has hit 21 home runs during his career—the record for a pitcher. A native of Buffalo, New York, he now lives in Oklahoma. His salary is reported to be about \$65,000 a season.



—By Howard Sweet

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Who says chivalry is dead? An elderly lady on our bus the other day got up and gave her seat to a tired businessman carrying a heavy bag of golf clubs.

A scientist says he has discovered how to measure the millionth part of an inch.



"I'm expecting an important call. How much longer do you think that kid is going to tie up the line?"

Car-parking attendants could have shown him how to do this a long time ago.

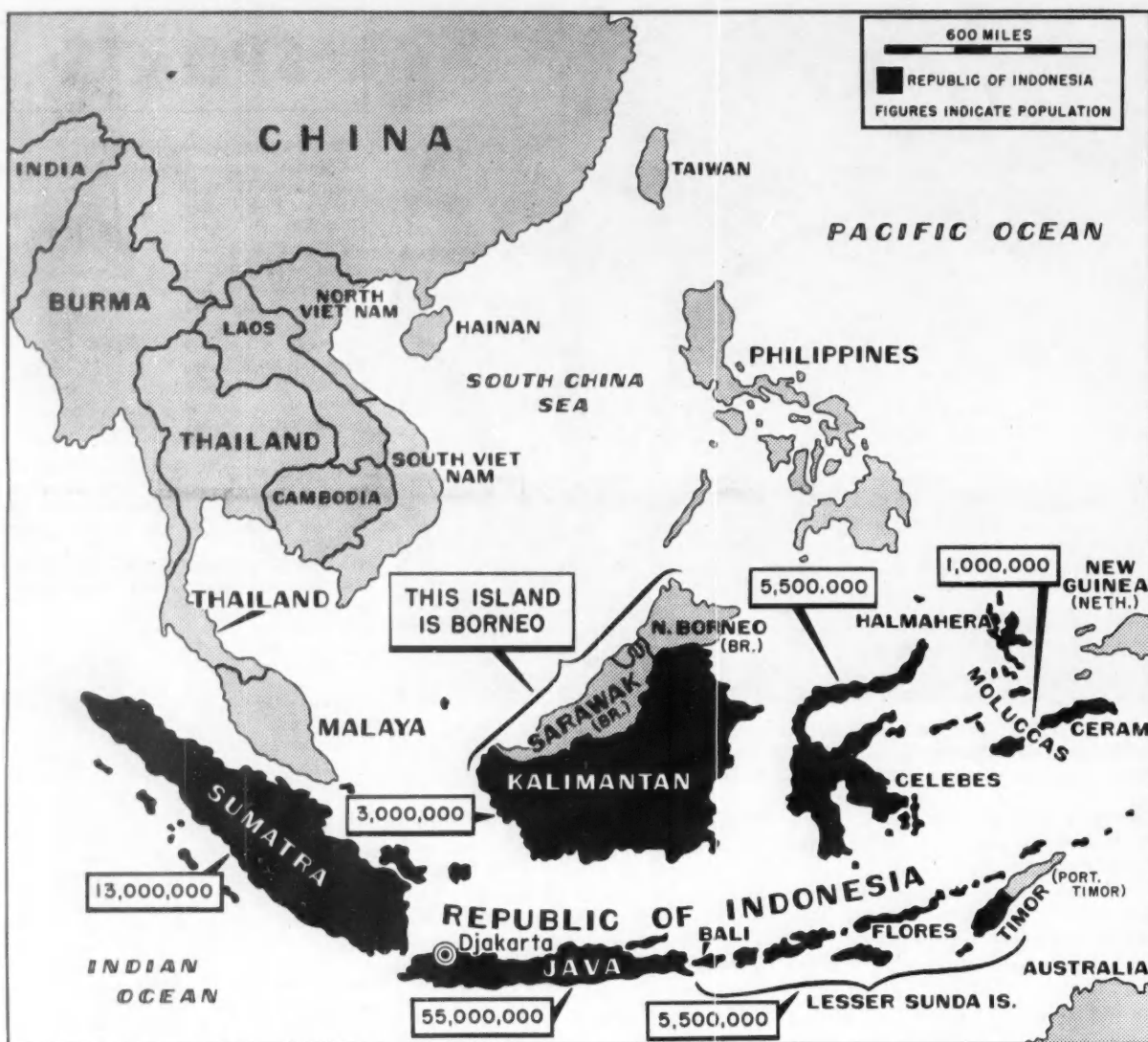
A young bop musician had gotten himself a job on a farm. As the farmer was showing him around, the music man said: "Man, dig that crazy barn. Dig that crazy tractor. Oh, man, dig that crazy goat."

After a tour of the farm, the farmer handed him a shovel, pointed to a potato patch, and said: "Man, dig those crazy potatoes."

Once a man went on a diet. First day he cut out liquids. Second day he cut out starches. Third day he cut out solids. Fourth day he cut out paper dolls.

Fortune teller: I charge \$1.00 for 2 questions.
Visitor: Isn't that a lot?
Fortune teller: Yes, it is. Now what is your second question?

Judge: I'm revoking your license for 2 years. You're a danger to pedestrians.
Driver: But Your Honor, my living depends on it.
Judge: So does theirs!



INDONESIA, area 580,000 square miles, is about size of U. S. regions east of Mississippi River. Population is 83,000,000.

More Stable Conditions Now Prevail in Indonesia

(Continued from page 1)

discovered America. Many of the smaller islands are uninhabited.

People and resources. Most Indonesians are small, brown-skinned people akin to the Malaysians. About 75% of the population make a living from farming. In religion, 9 out of 10 Indonesians are Moslems.

This island chain is one of the world's richest regions in natural resources. In the fertile, volcanic soil are grown sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, and rubber. Food crops include rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and soybeans.

Mineral resources are abundant, though mostly undeveloped. Indonesia's oil supplies are considered the largest in the Far East. Tin is a major export product. There are substantial quantities of iron, coal, copper, and bauxite (aluminum ore).

Despite a wealth of resources, the majority of Indonesians are poor. Annual per capita income is estimated at \$125 (it is more than \$2,000 in the United States).

Growing pains. Most of Indonesia's troubles stem from the fact that she is a new country, trying—within a few years—to bridge the gap between the 18th and 20th centuries.

For some 350 years, these Asian islands were controlled by Holland (now the Netherlands), and were known as the Dutch East Indies. The small European country grew prosperous by its trade in the islands' tin, rubber, and spices.

During World War II, Japan overran the islands. As the global conflict ended and the Netherlands prepared to take over its possessions

again, native leaders claimed national independence. A period of fighting between the natives and the Dutch followed.

In 1949—after the United Nations intervened in the dispute—Indonesia became independent. Sukarno, a long-time nationalist leader, became President of the new nation. (Like many Indonesians, Sukarno has only one name.)

Relations with the Netherlands have been bitter ever since that time. In 1957, Indonesia seized Dutch-owned plantations, factories, and shipping companies that were still being pri-

vately operated in the islands. The Djakarta government expelled 50,000 Dutch from Indonesia.

Behind these drastic actions were memories of colonialism and a dispute over the western part of New Guinea. The Dutch continued to hold western New Guinea after they gave up control of the other islands in 1949, claiming that this wild, undeveloped region was not a part of Indonesia. Sukarno insists that West Irian (the Indonesian name for western New Guinea) belongs to his country, and must be given up by the Dutch. This issue is still unsettled today.

Can democracy work? When Sukarno came into office, he set up a government modeled on the western democracies. But today—10 years later—this government is far from effective, and Sukarno has withdrawn, temporarily at least, certain democratic privileges from the people of the islands.

One difficulty stems from the sprawling nature of the nation. It has been almost impossible for the central government to make its authority felt throughout the far-flung island chain. In fact, it took months to run off, and compile returns on, the only nation-wide election (in 1955) that has ever been held.

To succeed, any democracy must have a well-informed electorate. Yet, when Indonesia became independent, hardly 1 out of 20 of the natives could read or write. During their long period of rule, the Dutch had not encouraged schooling except in a very limited way. The Indonesian people

were ill equipped to take over their democratic responsibilities.

More than 20 different political parties were formed, yet none had the backing of a majority of the people. Several have had to band together to run the government. Since the parties in the ruling coalition often could not agree on specific issues, urgent matters have been allowed to drift along without solution.

The only group to profit from this muddled political situation has been the communists. They are considered the best organized party in Indonesia, and they may also be the largest. Their policy in recent years has been to support President Sukarno as a means of gaining respectability.

The Reds' prospects rose after Sukarno returned from a trip to Red China in 1957. He had a number of good things to say about developments in that country. Moreover, he said that democracy—as we know it in the United States—was not right for Indonesia at that time.

Shortly afterwards, Sukarno announced that his nation needed a system of "guided democracy." He set up an appointed group to "advise" the elected government. Communist sympathizers were prominent in this "super cabinet."

Sukarno's action met with considerable criticism. To many, it looked as though he were abandoning the policy of neutrality which his country had followed in the global conflict, and were veering toward communism. It was felt by some that his appointment of a "super cabinet" was a step toward dictatorship.

Civil strife. Sukarno's move was one factor in the outbreak of civil strife about a year ago. In Sumatra, Celebes, and the Moluccas, groups who were dissatisfied with the central government revolted. Most of these groups looked with alarm at the rise of communist influence in the government.

Another reason for the widespread revolts was the belief by the rebels that the central government was neglecting the people on the outlying islands. Several areas stopped paying taxes to the Djakarta regime on Java, and carried on their own trade with Singapore and other Asian regions without regard to government regulations.

Sumatrans were particularly bitter. They claimed that their island produced most of Indonesia's export products and paid a large share of the nation's taxes. Yet they charged that government funds were being spent largely on projects in Java.

In meeting the rebellion, Sukarno acted decisively. The Indonesian army was sent into rebellious areas, where it met with little resistance. Rebel groups showed that they were not really prepared to defy the central government. Some of the rebels are still holding out today, but their action is generally confined to occasional guerrilla (hit-and-run) raids.

It was during this period that U. S.-Indonesian relations were extremely strained. The Indonesian government felt that the United States was in sympathy with the rebels.

American officials claimed they were following a "hands-off" policy in the civil strife, but admitted they were disturbed about the rising strength of the communists. They felt that conditions were so chaotic that it would open the way for Red control of the islands.

Communist control of Indonesia, it



INDONESIAN GIRL bundling leaves of tobacco on the island of Java

was feared, would put tremendous pressure on the rest of southeastern Asia to fall into the Red camp. Singapore, Malaya, Burma—and even India—might slide into the Red orbit. Australia and the Philippines would be placed in peril. Moreover, possession of the oil, rubber, tin, and other raw materials of the rich islands would vastly strengthen the communist military machine and increase the likelihood of further Red gains.

Turnabout. What has happened in the past year to alter the U. S. stand toward Indonesia? Why are we now helping the Sukarno government when—only 12 months ago—there was



NURSE weighs infant at Indonesian clinic for children and mothers

much suspicion between the 2 countries?

One development has been the emergence of the Indonesian army as a stabilizing force. Under the leadership of General A. H. Nasution, the army has gained considerable political influence. It has taken a number of steps to curb the Reds, and to put Indonesia on the path to stable government.

At the same time, there has been no indication of a military dictatorship. Army leaders seem to be committed to the democratic system.

Moreover, it is now felt that many of the top leaders in Indonesia are facing up realistically to the threat of communism. They increasingly realize that a rise in communist influence represents a threat to Indonesian independence. It is said that President Sukarno has cooled on the plan to give communists a greater role in the government. An attempt is also being made to give the outlying islands more leeway in running their own affairs.

Many U. S. officials now feel that Indonesia's neutrality is genuine, and is not weighted toward the communist side. Since Indonesia has refused to line up with the western nations, we feel it is distinctly to our advantage that she adhere to a policy of genuine neutrality.

Tough problem. U. S. officials are keenly aware that tense times still lie ahead in Indonesia. Communism breeds on poverty and discontent. Unless progress can be made toward raising living standards and solving other urgent problems, the Reds may yet come into power.

One serious problem is to increase crop output. Even with its fertile soil, Indonesia cannot produce enough food for its people. Right now a big attempt is being made to boost rice production. U. S. technical experts are helping to introduce better methods of cultivation.

Not only does some food have to be obtained from other nations but so do almost all manufactured products. Factories are not well developed in the young country. Most of them prepare raw materials such as tin, rubber, and sugar cane for market.

One factor that has delayed industrialization has been the reluctance of the Indonesian government to let foreign companies help develop the country's resources. Yet the Indonesians themselves lack both the skills and the money needed to get factories built and operating.

Recently the decision was made—against communist opposition—to permit foreign companies to enter Indonesia under strict limits. It is hoped that this step will promote the industrialization that Indonesia needs to raise its standard of living.

The country has made its most impressive progress in the field of education. At the outbreak of World War II, there were only 30 high schools with fewer than 4,500 students in all of Indonesia. Latest figures show there are now more than 760 high schools with more than 128,000 students. Education officials say that 57% of the Indonesians can read and write today as compared to 7% only 10 years ago.

U. S. leaders hope that the young Asian country will now make similar progress in other areas. A stable and prospering Indonesia is clearly in the best interests of the free world in the critical region of southeastern Asia.

—By HOWARD SWEET



YOUTHFUL PEDDLERS of melons are a common sight in Indonesian cities



THESE SEVENTH GRADERS go to school in Lhasa, capital of Tibet

Revolt in Ancient Land of Tibet

Leaders Oppose Red China's Rule

REBELLION against rule by communist China broke out recently in barren, mountainous Tibet. Detailed information on events in the remote Asian territory was scarce, but direct reports did confirm that a serious conflict was taking place.

The Indian government received wireless messages from its consul in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital. These stated that the consulate building had been hit during one gun battle in the streets, and that other fighting was taking place. Red China accuses India of harboring Tibetan leaders, so relations between these 2 large countries are strained.

With few weapons and little prospect of aid from neighboring countries, it seemed unlikely that Tibetans could overthrow communist rule in the near future. The outbreak does show, however, that the Reds are not popular rulers.

Many of the people there would object to any attempts by outsiders to develop their country along modern lines, because they don't want modernization. But they object particularly to the Chinese communists because of their dictatorial methods.

One cause of Tibetan concern has been the fate of the Dalai Lama, who is both monarch in government and leader of his country's religion—Lamaism, which is a form of Buddhism. He has had to bow to Chinese control of his land.

Tibetan religious belief is that the spirit of a Dalai Lama passes on his death to the body of a newborn child. By reincarnation, it is held, the line of rulers is thus never broken. The latest Dalai Lama, a farmer's child, was enthroned in 1940 after priests decided that he met certain tests required to establish his heritage. He is now 23 years old.

In the past, the Dalai Lama has tried to keep his country at peace with the Chinese Reds. He has also endeavored to keep certain rights for his people, especially those of religion. Chinese communists, after trying to use the Dalai Lama as a puppet, have given up and removed him from all political and religious authority.

Should harm come to the Dalai Lama, Tibetan anger against the Reds would almost certainly increase. It

is already intense, for he has been replaced by Panchen Lama, a second high religious figure who grew up in China and who supports the Chinese Reds. He is 21.

The Reds are not by any means the first Chinese to put a hand on Tibet. Over the past 1,300 years, the 2 lands have been friendly at times, and unfriendly at others. In the 1700's, Tibet was linked to the Chinese Empire. When that empire fell in 1911, Tibetans established their independence—only to lose it again in 1950.

As a country, Tibet has been so little explored that even its area is debatable. Estimates vary from around



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOAN ALDEN

470,000 to 560,000 square miles, so it may be roughly compared with Alaska's 586,400 square miles. A 1953 census fixed Tibetan population at nearly 1,300,000. About 20,000 people live in Lhasa, the capital.

With an average altitude of 16,000 feet above sea level, Tibet is the highest land on the globe. The interior is mainly a dreary plateau, cut by river valleys and ringed by mountains. These include the great Himalayas in the south. Mt. Everest, the world's highest peak (over 29,000 feet) stands between Tibet and Nepal.

With very cold winters and little rain, Tibetans can grow few food crops. The chief ones are barley and peas. Yaks (long-haired oxen), sheep, and goats are raised. Shepherds, who live in tents, and peasants, who live in flat-roofed houses of stone or sun-dried brick, make up the bulk of the population. —By TOM HAWKINS

Our Congratulations To Dianne and Bill!

By Clay Coss

THE AMERICAN OBSERVER has recently co-sponsored a contest among members of the National Student Council Association. The winners received Travel Awards, consisting of financial assistance, for a European tour this summer. The contestants were given examinations on their knowledge of U. S. history and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Two of the losers in this competition have written us letters which I would like to pass on to the readers of this column. One is from Dianne Watts, who lives in Wilmette, Illinois. She says:

"Although I did not win one of the six AMERICAN OBSERVER Travel Awards, and was naturally disappointed, I feel that I learned a great deal about my country's history and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In preparing for the examination, it was necessary to do a great deal of reading on both these subjects.

"I would like to thank you very sincerely for the opportunity of acquiring so much information as a result of having participated in the contest."

The other letter was from William Mercer, a student in Canton Center, Connecticut. He wrote as follows:

"I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to you and your associates who made possible the AMERICAN OBSERVER Travel Awards for members of the NASC 1959 European Tour for International Understanding.

"Although I was not able to win an award, I was proud to be able to participate in this competition."



Clay Coss

While Dianne and Bill were losers in this particular contest, it is my feeling that they have demonstrated qualities which will make them winners in their future lives.

First of all, they have shown their fine spirit of sportsmanship. Secondly, they indicate that they have learned the vital lesson of learning from defeat as well as victory. Finally, their attitude of accepting the verdict without griping or resentment reveals their ability to adjust to disappointment as well as good news.

All these qualities are needed for one to lead a successful and happy life. Dianne and Bill were not really losers at all. On the contrary, they came through this experience with flying colors.

It is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all.

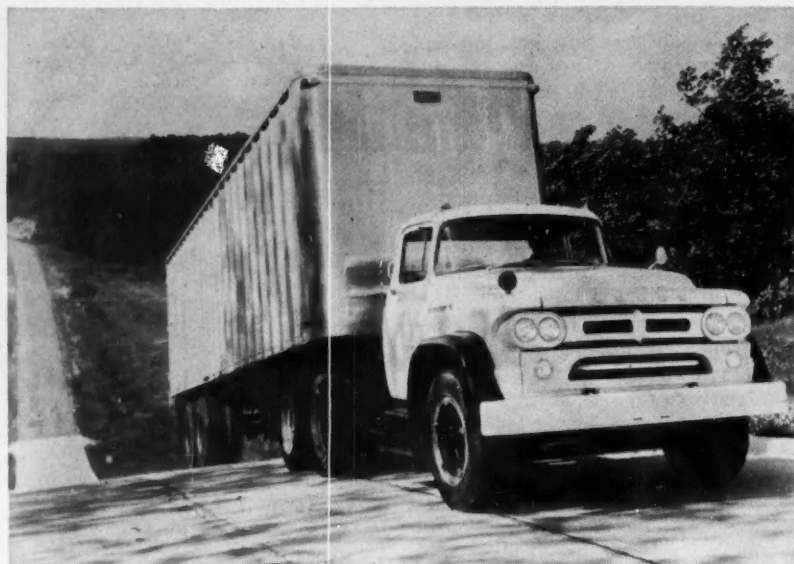
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What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something better.

—WENDELL PHILLIPS

★

The greatest test of courage on earth is to bear defeat without losing heart.—R. G. INGERSOLL



DODGE TRUCK NEWS BUREAU

TRUCK AND TRAILER, one of nation's thousands of highway freight carriers

If You Have Steady Nerves— Driving a Truck May Be Your Field

A SUBSTANTIAL number of American workers earn a living as truck drivers. Some have their own trucks and are really independent businessmen. Others drive large vehicles that transport tons of cargo over our highways. In addition, truck drivers work for local retail stores, bakeries, milk dealers, and so on.

Most cross-country drivers operate giant tractor-trailers powered by gasoline or diesel engines. They deliver goods over long distances, frequently driving at night. Unlike the local truck driver who spends considerable time in loading and unloading cargo, the long-distance driver spends practically all his working time behind the wheel. In certain cases, though, he must also help unload the goods he carries.

The driver of big trailer-trucks needs a good deal of skill to back his vehicle to loading platforms. He must also be able to judge distances accurately while driving around corners or through narrow passageways.

Qualifications. If you choose this work, you will need good eyesight and hearing. You must also be alert and physically strong. In addition, you should have the mental and character qualities that will make you a safe driver on the highway. In other words, you should have an even temperament, a stable outlook, and a good attitude toward regulations and rules.

In addition to these basic requirements, the qualifications of a driver will depend upon the particular kind of truck he is to handle. Drivers of milk, laundry, and bread trucks must combine salesmanship with their qualities as drivers. Men who drive the giant cross-country vehicles must be able to stand the strain of long hours on the road.

Training. If possible, take a driver-training course in high school. Trucking officials say that they prefer to employ young men with such training as drivers.

As a rule, you can learn the work after you are hired for a particular job. You should, of course, know how to handle a car well and be familiar with traffic regulations before applying for a job in this field. Do all you can to avoid traffic accidents, for few firms will employ a driver whose record indicates he is careless or discour-

teous on the road. Some companies also require their men to know a little about automobile mechanics so they can take care of minor repair jobs while their trucks are on the road.

Men hired by trucking firms are usually given stiff courses in the rules of safety before they are allowed to take the wheel on their own. In addition, new drivers are taught their other duties, such as how to deal with customers if they operate milk or bread trucks.

Earnings. Cross-country truck drivers average close to \$7,000 a year. The pay of other drivers is a bit lower, but they seldom earn less than \$100 a week.

Facts to weigh. To a large extent, advantages and disadvantages offered by this work depend upon your personality make-up. A man who likes to drive and be on the road finds few disadvantages in this field. He enjoys his duties and the relatively good pay. Highway hazards and crowded streets are only minor annoyances to him. Persons who don't have the required temperament, though, may find these annoyances difficult to overcome.

In addition to other advantages, trucking offers you good opportunities to go into business for yourself. But it takes a sizable investment to launch a trucking enterprise of your own, and competition is keen.

More information. Talk to truck drivers and their employers in your area.

—By ANTON BERLE

Red Aid for Guinea

Many observers fear that Russia may succeed in setting up a communist bridgehead in the young African state, Guinea. Formerly a French possession, Guinea achieved independence last fall. Its leader, President Sékou Touré, has long been sympathetic to communist doctrine.

Guinea recently received a large shipment of arms from Russia's satellite, Czechoslovakia. The young African land also concluded a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia under which the African state will exchange raw materials for manufactured goods. Similar arrangements had already been made with East Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

News Quiz

U. S. Indians Today

1. Has there been an increase or a decline in U. S. Indian population since 1900? Is the present number approximately 100,000; 500,000; 1,000,000, or 2,400,000?
2. How does the average life span of American Indians compare with that of our entire population?
3. Tell of an important effect that World War II had upon the Navajos.
4. What are some uses to which this tribe's earnings from minerals are being put?
5. Tell something as to the progress, or living conditions, of at least 2 other Indian groups.
6. Briefly describe the relocation program. Give arguments for and against it.
7. What are the government's plans for ending its control over certain tribes and their property? State the pros and cons.
8. Give arguments for and against a substantial increase in the amount of federal money spent to help the Indians.

Discussion

1. From what you know of the relocation project and the program for ending federal supervision over certain tribal lands, what do you think of them? Explain your position.
2. Do you or do you not believe that the federal government is now spending enough money to assist the Indians? Give reasons for your answer.

Indonesian Problems

1. What recent developments indicate a friendlier relationship between the United States and Indonesia?
2. Describe the Far Eastern nation as to people and resources.
3. Tell how Indonesia became independent.
4. What have been some of the reasons for Indonesia's weak government?
5. Where and why did civil strife break out in that land?
6. What developments have influenced U. S. officials to alter their stand toward Indonesia?
7. Describe some of the problems that confront the Indonesian nation.
8. What progress has been made in raising educational standards?

Discussion

Do you think we are wise to alter our policy toward Indonesia at this time? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Name some measures passed by Congress so far. What big issues are still up for consideration by the lawmakers?
2. What steps have recently been taken toward a western-Soviet summit parley?
3. Why is Lebanon thinking about becoming associated with the United Arab Republic?
4. What did a *New York Times* survey show about Americans' knowledge concerning the Berlin issue?
5. Who are the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?
6. What are the provisions of a home-rule bill for Washington now before Congress?
7. Briefly describe the reasons for the recent revolt in Tibet.

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Pronunciations

Dalai Lama—dā-lī' lā'mā
 Djakarta—juh-kār'tuh
 Nasution—nā-sōō'tē-ōn'
 Sékou Touré—sā'kōō tōō-rā'
 Sukarno—sōō-kār-nō

